

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ANGEL CORDERO,

**Petitioner,**

- against -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Respondent.**

SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

## OPINION AND ORDER

09 Civ. 4388 (SAS)

01 CR 74 (SAS)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Angel Cordero (“Petitioner” or “Cordero”), proceeding pro se, moved to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence pursuant to section 2255 of title 28 of the United States Code (“section 2255”) on the ground that he was denied effective assistance of counsel.<sup>1</sup> On May 7, 2009, Petitioner filed a Memorandum in Support of Movant’s Section 2255 Motion. Petitioner also submitted a Traverse to Government’s Opposition Motion. In an Opinion and Order dated November 8, 2010, this Court addressed claims raised in both submissions and

<sup>1</sup> See Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence by a Person in Federal Custody, filed May 7, 2009.

denied Cordero's section 2255 motion.<sup>2</sup> Petitioner subsequently filed a timely Motion and Memorandum in Support of a Request for Reconsideration Pursuant to Rule 59(e), dated November 22, 2010 ("Motion for Reconsideration").<sup>3</sup> For the following reasons, Petitioner's Motion for Reconsideration is denied.

## II. BACKGROUND

### A. The Offense Conduct

On November 14, 2002, the S4 Superseding Indictment (the "Indictment") was filed against Cordero and four co-defendants. The Indictment, containing twenty-one counts, charged Cordero with the following: (1) conspiracy to violate the narcotics laws of the United States in violation of section 846 of title 21 of the United States Code (Count One); (2) counseling, commanding, inducing, procuring, and causing the intentional killing of Earl Edwards while engaged in a narcotics conspiracy in violation of section 848(e)(1)(A) of title 21 of the United States Code (Count Two); (3) distribution, and possession with intent to distribute, a controlled substance in violation of sections 812, 841(a)(1), and 841(b)(1)(C) of title 21 of the United States Code (Counts Three through Eleven); (4) the use and carrying of firearms and the

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<sup>2</sup> See *Cordero v. United States*, No. 09 Civ. 4388, 2010 WL 4507771 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 8, 2010).

<sup>3</sup> See Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e).

possession of firearms in furtherance of the narcotics conspiracy on December 15, 2000 in violation of section 924(c) of title 18 of the United States Code (“section 924(c)”) (Count Seventeen); and (5) the use and carrying of a firearm and the possession of a firearm in furtherance of the narcotics conspiracy in April 2001, in violation of section 924(c) (Count Twenty-One).<sup>4</sup> Cordero pled not guilty and, on May 14, 2003, he went to trial with four co-defendants.<sup>5</sup> The trial concluded on July 7, 2003, and Cordero was convicted on all Counts in the Indictment.<sup>6</sup> On July 29, 2004, Cordero was sentenced to forty years of imprisonment to be followed by a supervised release period of five years and a special assessment of \$1200.<sup>7</sup>

## B. Procedural History

Cordero, along with three co-defendants, timely filed a Notice of Appeal on August 6, 2004. On appeal, Cordero challenged, *inter alia*, the sufficiency of the evidence to support his conviction for the section 924(c) gun

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<sup>4</sup> See Indictment ¶¶ 1-15, 21, 25.

<sup>5</sup> See Government’s Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Angel Cordero’s Petition to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (“Gov’t Mem.”) at 3.

<sup>6</sup> On motion by the Government, the Court dismissed Count Twenty-One.

<sup>7</sup> See Transcript of Sentencing, Ex. D to Gov’t Mem., at 29.

charge contained in Count Seventeen.<sup>8</sup> The Second Circuit found Cordero's arguments to be without merit and affirmed the judgment of conviction previously entered by this Court.<sup>9</sup> Cordero's section 2255 motion, dated April 6, 2009, was received by this Court's Pro Se Office on April 13, 2009, and was filed by the Clerk of the Court on May 7, 2009. In his section 2255 motion, Cordero argued that his attorney's performance was ineffective due to his failure to: (1) object to the sentence Cordero received; (2) reference the correct charges in his appellate brief; (3) assert that there was insufficient evidence to convict Cordero on Count Seventeen; (4) object to the unconstitutionality of the Indictment; (5) assert a Speedy Trial Act violation and (6) object to the Government's alleged noncompliance with discovery mandates.<sup>10</sup> I found all of these claims to be meritless. Cordero now urges this Court to reconsider these rulings.<sup>11</sup> Cordero's request is denied for the following reasons.

### **III. APPLICABLE LAW**

Motions for reconsideration are governed by Rule 6.3 of the Local

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<sup>8</sup> See *United States v. Martinez*, No. 04-4414-cr(L), 2008 WL 1752228, at \*2 (2d Cir. Apr. 15, 2008).

<sup>9</sup> See *id.* at \*3.

<sup>10</sup> See Memorandum in Support of Movant's 28 U.S.C. § 2255 Petition at 1-8.

<sup>11</sup> See Motion for Reconsideration at 8.

Rules of the United States District Courts (“Local Civil Rule 6.3”) and are committed “to the sound discretion of the district court.”<sup>12</sup> A motion for reconsideration is appropriate where “the moving party can point to controlling decisions or data that the court overlooked – matters, in other words, that might reasonably be expected to alter the conclusion reached by the court.”<sup>13</sup> A motion for reconsideration may also be granted to “correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice.”<sup>14</sup> The purpose of Local Civil Rule 6.3 is to “ensure the finality of decisions and to prevent the practice of a losing party examining a decision and then plugging the gaps of a lost motion with additional matters.”<sup>15</sup> Local Civil Rule 6.3 must be “narrowly construed and strictly applied so as to avoid repetitive arguments on issues that have been considered fully by the

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<sup>12</sup> *Aczel v. Labonia*, 584 F.3d 52, 61 (2d Cir. 2009) (quoting *Nemaizer v. Baker*, 793 F.2d 58, 61-62 (2d Cir. 1986)).

<sup>13</sup> *In re BDC 56 LLC*, 330 F.3d 111, 123 (2d Cir. 2003) (quoting *Shrader v. CSX Transp., Inc.*, 70 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 1995)).

<sup>14</sup> *RST (2005) Inc. v. Research in Motion Ltd.*, No. 07 Civ. 3737, 2009 WL 274467, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 4, 2009) (quoting *Virgin Atl. Airways, Ltd. v. National Mediation Bd.*, 956 F.2d 1245, 1255 (2d Cir. 1992)).

<sup>15</sup> *Grand Crossing, L.P. v. United States Underwriters Ins. Co.*, No. 03 Civ. 5429, 2008 WL 4525400, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 6, 2008) (quoting *S.E.C. v. Ashbury Capital Partners*, No. 00 Civ. 7898, 2001 WL 604044, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. May 31, 2001)). *Accord Commerce Funding Corp. v. Comprehensive Habilitation Servs., Inc.*, 233 F.R.D. 355, 361 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) (“[A] movant may not raise on a motion for reconsideration any matter that it did not raise previously to the court on the underlying motion sought to be reconsidered.”).

Court.”<sup>16</sup> Courts have repeatedly warned parties that motions for reconsideration should not be made reflexively in order to reargue ““those issues already considered when a party does not like the way the original motion was resolved.””<sup>17</sup> A motion for reconsideration is not an “opportunity for making new arguments that could have been previously advanced,”<sup>18</sup> nor is it ““a substitute for appeal.””<sup>19</sup>

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Petitioner alleges that this Court failed to address his Traverse to Government’s Opposition Motion (the “Traverse”) or his Request for an Evidentiary Hearing and the Appointment of Counsel.<sup>20</sup> In support of this claim, Petitioner asserts that the Traverse and the Motion for a Hearing were not filed

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<sup>16</sup> *United States v. Treacy*, No. 08 Cr. 0366, 2009 WL 47496, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 8, 2009) (quotation marks omitted). *Accord Shrader v. CSX Transp. Inc.*, 70 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 1995) (holding that a court will deny the motion when the movant “seeks solely to relitigate an issue already decided.”).

<sup>17</sup> *Makas v. Orlando*, No. 06 Civ. 14305, 2008 WL 2139131, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. May 19, 2008) (quoting *In re Houbigant, Inc.*, 914 F. Supp. 997, 1001 (S.D.N.Y. 1996)).

<sup>18</sup> *Associated Press v. United States Dep’t of Defense*, 395 F. Supp. 2d 17, 19 (S.D.N.Y. 2005).

<sup>19</sup> *Grand Crossing*, 2008 WL 4525400, at \*4 (quoting *Morales v. Quintiles Transnational Corp.*, 25 F. Supp. 2d 369, 372 (S.D.N.Y. 1998)).

<sup>20</sup> See Motion for Reconsideration at 4.

and, therefore, were not received or considered by this Court.<sup>21</sup> A Supplemental Motion and Memorandum in Support of Request for an Evidentiary Hearing (the “Supplemental Motion”) was filed by Cordero on June 21, 2010. He asserted that a hearing was necessary to determine whether the testimony given at trial supported his conviction on Count Seventeen and the ten-year sentence he received.<sup>22</sup> In an Order issued on October 4, 2010, this Court denied Cordero’s request for an evidentiary hearing given the apparent lack of merit in Cordero’s ineffective assistance of counsel motion with respect to the gun charge.<sup>23</sup> Consequently, contrary to Cordero’s assertion, his motion for an evidentiary hearing was considered by this Court and it was denied. Cordero never moved for the appointment of counsel. Furthermore, it is within the discretion of the Court to appoint counsel for the petitioner.

Cordero’s Traverse was mailed on May 18, 2010, and received by this Court on May 20, 2010. The arguments contained in the Traverse were fully considered by this Court and found to be without merit. In the Traverse, Cordero claims that counsel was ineffective due to his failure to object to Roberto

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<sup>21</sup> See *id.* at 5.

<sup>22</sup> See Petitioner’s Supplemental Motion and Memorandum in Support of Request for an Evidentiary Hearing at 2-3.

<sup>23</sup> See 10/4/10 Order, *Cordero v. United States*, 09 Civ. 4388 (SAS).

Benitez's testimony on the following grounds: (1) it was given in exchange for payment by the Government in violation of Section 201(c)(2) and (3) of title 18 of the United States Code; and (2) it must be corroborated in order to be admitted at trial under Rule 801(d)(2)(E) of the Federal Rules of Evidence ("Rule 801(d)(2)(E)").<sup>24</sup> Cordero claims that Roberto Benitez was a "fact paid witness" and that "[t]rial counsel made no objection to the government paying Benitez nor his accepting anything of value for his testimony."<sup>25</sup> However, Cordero does not offer any evidence in support of his claim that Benitez was paid for his testimony. Furthermore, this Court reviewed the testimony given by Benitez and, contrary to Cordero's claim, neither Benitez nor the Government ever stated that Benitez was paid for testifying.<sup>26</sup> Rather, Benitez testified that he entered into a cooperation agreement with the Government in which he agreed to: (1) "tell the truth;" (2) "assist the government;" and (3) not "break the law again."<sup>27</sup> In exchange, the Government will "write [him] a 5K1 letter which details all the bad and criminal

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<sup>24</sup> See Petitioner's Traverse to Government's Opposition Motion (Pet. Traverse) at 9-10, 13-14, 20.

<sup>25</sup> *Id.* at 9-10.

<sup>26</sup> See Trial Transcript ("Trial Tr.") at 2293-2299.

<sup>27</sup> *Id.* at 2294.

things that [he] did as well as all the good things that [he] did.”<sup>28</sup> Witnesses may testify pursuant to such cooperation agreements with the Government.<sup>29</sup> Consequently, counsel’s failure to object to Benitez’s testimony on the ground that it violated section 201(c) of title 18 of the United States Code does not constitute ineffective assistance as counsel is not expected to assert meritless arguments.<sup>30</sup>

Cordero next claims that Benitez’s testimony violated Rule 801(d)(2)(E)<sup>31</sup> and that his attorney’s failure to object to Benitez’s testimony on this ground constituted ineffective assistance of counsel.<sup>32</sup> Rule 801(d)(2)(E) “excludes from the definition of hearsay statements made by a co-conspirator during the course, and in furtherance, of a conspiracy.”<sup>33</sup> “Extra-judicial statements by co-conspirators may be admitted” during trial if the “government establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that there was a conspiracy, that both the declarant and the party against whom the statements are offered were

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<sup>28</sup> *Id.* at 2297.

<sup>29</sup> See *United States v. Glenn*, 312 F.3d 58, 64 (2d Cir. 2002).

<sup>30</sup> See *Aparicio v. Artuz*, 269 F.3d 78, 99 (2d Cir. 2001).

<sup>31</sup> See Pet. Traverse at 13.

<sup>32</sup> See *id.*

<sup>33</sup> *United States v. Tellier*, 83 F.3d 578, 580 (2d Cir. 1996).

members of the conspiracy, and that the statements were made during and in furtherance of the conspiracy.”<sup>34</sup> In making this determination, “the court may consider the hearsay statements themselves.”<sup>35</sup> However, the Second Circuit has found that “an alleged co-conspirator’s hearsay statements are ‘presumptively unreliable and, for such statements to be admissible, there must be some independent corroborating evidence of the defendant’s participation in the conspiracy.’”<sup>36</sup>

Cordero does not specify the instances in which he alleges the Court improperly admitted hearsay by Benitez.<sup>37</sup> Furthermore, Benitez’s testimony regarding the weapons possessed in furtherance of the narcotics conspiracy and the intentional killing of Earl Edwards did not constitute hearsay, as the Court explicitly limited the scope of the Government’s questioning to prevent the introduction of hearsay by Benitez. Towards the beginning of Benitez’s testimony, the Court instructed him not “to tell us about things you heard from

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<sup>34</sup> *Id.* (citing *Bourjaily v. United States*, 483 U.S. 171, 175-76 (1987)) (parallel citations omitted).

<sup>35</sup> *Bourjaily*, 483 U.S. at 177-78.

<sup>36</sup> *Tellier*, 83 F.3d at 580 (quoting Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2)(E)).

<sup>37</sup> See *United States v. Bellomo*, 176 F.3d 580, 588 (2d Cir. 1999).

other people. Tell us only what you did with others.”<sup>38</sup> Benitez then described the types of guns he saw in the possession of various defendants.<sup>39</sup> He also described a meeting where statements were made about killing Edwards. The Court allowed Benitez to describe what he observed at this meeting<sup>40</sup> and what he observed when he witnessed Edwards’ murder.<sup>41</sup> None of this testimony constituted hearsay. Therefore, counsel was not ineffective for failing to raise the meritless argument that Benitez’s testimony violated section 801(d)(2)(E).<sup>42</sup> Consequently, there is no justification for reconsidering my earlier ruling. Furthermore, I have already declined to issue a Certificate of Appealability. Nothing in Cordero’s submission changes this decision.

## V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, Cordero’s Motion for Reconsideration of this Court’s November 8, 2010 Opinion and Order is denied. The Clerk of the Court is directed to close this motion (Document # 13) and this case.

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<sup>38</sup> Trial Tr. at 2300.

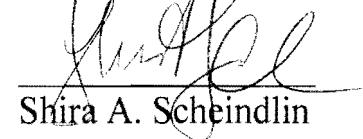
<sup>39</sup> *See id.* at 2322, 2331-2334, 2410-2411.

<sup>40</sup> *See id.* at 2373-2374.

<sup>41</sup> *See id.* at 2451-2456.

<sup>42</sup> *See Aparicio*, 269 F.3d at 99.

SO ORDERED:

  
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Shira A. Scheindlin  
U.S.D.J.

Dated: New York, New York  
December 28, 2010

**-Appearances-**

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